

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1961.

P8

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3.98

3 FOR 11.58 CASE (12) 45.37

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4.29
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A choice Kentucky sourmash straight whiskey—smooth, round and full-bodied. 100 proof. 4% qt.

GIMBELS
HAUS HOCHHEIM
3.69 24 oz. bottle
3 FOR 10.74
CASE (12) 42.07

Closing out a limited quantity of this delightful—not too dry—champagne. From West Germany marked *wunderflüssig* because it is in choice.

ROBERT KENNEDY JOINS C.I.A. STUDY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

it. And second, that everything possible should be done to avoid a Republican-Democratic fight about the failure.

With this latter point in mind, the President warned members of the White House staff this week-end against trying to place blame and for the failure on C.I.A. Director Dulles. And he intervened personally yesterday to kill stories attributed to one of his aides that former President Eisenhower had recommended the Cuban adventure.

It was against this delicate political background that the President wrote to his brother, as he has often done in times of trouble in the past. The Attorney General has the confidence of many Republicans and conservative Democrats on Capitol Hill who have been critical of President Kennedy in the past.

Security & Problem

Cuba has merely dramatized a problem that has troubled the President ever since the U-2 spy-plane controversy of last year and before. This is how an open, nonconspiratorial society, with a free press, skeptical of secret government activities and power, can be made effectively to work with secret and conspiratorial society using all the instruments of subversion without having to answer to its own public opinion.

The President referred to this problem in yesterday's National Security Council meeting. He mentioned it also in his speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors earlier in the week.

Communist armies, he said, are primarily as the shield behind which subversion, infiltration and a host of other tactics can readily advance.

"Too long," he added, "we have fixed our eyes on traditional military needs, on armories prepared to cross borders, missiles poised for flight." We must now "rethink and reorient our forces, our tactics and our institutions" for a "struggle in many ways more difficult than war."

The inquiries of Attorney General Kennedy and General Taylor will be directed to that end, and the role of the Central Intelligence Agency, so little known in this country, will be one primary object of their investigations.

The Central Intelligence Agency did not come into being until after World War II. It was created by the National Security Act of 1947. Its statutory functions are:

"To advise the National Security Council, committee of the Council dealing with the highest defense and foreign policy questions" on intelligence matters related to national security.

"To make recommendations to the National Security Council for coordination of intelligence activities of other departments and agencies of the Government."

"To correlate and evaluate intelligence and provide for its distribution to authorized persons within the Government."

"To perform for the Central Intelligence Agency of the other intelligence agencies of the Government such 'additional services' as the National Security Council determines can be accomplished more effectively by central control."

"To perform 'other functions' and duties relating to national security intelligence as often as millions of dollars annually."

The National Security Council may direct:

The training, arming and building is, and while its top



TO AID INQUIRY: Robert F. Kennedy, the Attorney General. He was named by the President to review operations of Central Intelligence Agency.

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little is known, even in Congress and elsewhere outside the White House, about what it does or what it spends.

Congress has, in effect, given up its normal control over the activities of the agency. The agency's budget is concealed within the budgets of various Government depart-

ments. Relatively reliable sources re-

LAOS REBELS SEIZE KEY POINT ON ROAD

VIENTIANE, Laos, Monday, April 24 (AP)—Rebel troops seized the Government strong-

hold of Vang Vieng, and cap-

tured three United States army

advisers, reliable sources re-

ported today.

The sources said the three Americans, who were not identi-

fied, had been missing since

the rebel attack.

The rebel drive was launched before dawn yesterday. Govern-

ment forces retreated.

Vang Vieng was the head-

quarters of Gen. Kaysone Phom-

phavong, the royal

capital. It is eighty miles north

of Vientiane.

Special to The New York Times.

HONG KONG, April 23—Premier Chou En-lai of Communist China said today the success of the "Cuban people" against "armed United States aggression" was an example for the

people of Laos.

A Freight Car Derailed

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., April 23 (UPI)—Thirty cars of a 102-car

Freight train derailed today, piling up in a derailment

between Indianapolis and St.

Louis. No one was injured.

INVESTIGATION Halted

The Cuban affair, however,

has not produced opposition to

having an agency deal with

subversion, but rather a demand

that it do a more effective job.

Within the administration there is no opposition to the

intelligence for that opera-

tion.

Allen Dulles has always

maintained that the C.I.A. is

not a policy-making agency.

We furnish intelligence to as

sist in the formulation of

policy," Nevertheless, during

the last few years, the C.I.A.

has increasingly been charged

with departing from this role

and setting itself as a third

force in the government, inter-

vening with the State and De-

fense Departments for the adop-

tion of policies its intelligence

estimates seemed to support.

Forrestal Noted Dilemma

The first Secretary of De-

fense, James V. Forrestal, re-

ferred to one dilemma facing

the intelligence officials at the

very beginning.

"In a democracy," he re-

marked, "intelligence activity is

a difficult task. By the nature

of its objectives it ought not to

have officials as problems. Just

as during the war one of the

greatest problems was the mak-

ing available of the news that

should be available and yet de-

nying to the enemy the things

that could lend him not only

comfort but substantial and ef-

fective help."

The structure of the C.I.A.

reflected this dilemma. Unlike

the secret service of most other

countries, it is part open and

part underground.

For example, it is in the

process of moving into a vast

building along the Virginia side

of the Potomac River outside

Washington. This is almost

as big as a Pentagon, but it is

its own road system from Wash-

ington, and huge billboard signs

across the road directing the

way to the "C.I.A."

Harry Howe Ransom, a re-

search associate in the Defense

Program at Harvard University

who has studied the C.I.A.

says, "A reasonable estimate

is that the number of

Washington employees of the

C.I.A. is 8,000 to 10,000, with

some several thousand addi-

tional agents overseas or outside

Washington."

Total intelligence expenditures

of the Government are es-

timated by Dr. Ransom at

\$2,000,000,000 a year. Per-

sonnel in all agencies totaling

20,000 to 30,000, and the C.I.A.

spends "several hundred mil-

lion dollars annually."

However, while everybody

knows where the new C.I.A.

is, and while its top

master-minding of the Cuban

officials make public speeches,

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